

ASSIGNMENT - 1

Balance Sheet:-

1 Assets.

in the context of Hindustan Foods Ltd assets refer to the resources owned by the company that are expected to bring future economic benefits. There can include

non-current assets:

non-current assets are long-term investments or assets that a company expects to hold for more than one year. These assets are not easily converted into cash within a short period and are typically used in the ongoing operations of a business.

1 Property, plant, and Equipment (PP&E): physical assets such as land, buildings, machinery, and equipment.

2 Capital work-in-progress:-

costs incurred for assets that are still under construction or development. These assets are not yet ready for use but will be classified as PP&E once completed.

3 Other intangible Assets:-

non-physical assets with long-term value, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, and software.

4. Financial Assets:

Long-term investments in other entities, such as stocks, bonds, or other financial instruments, intended to be held for more than a year.

5. Loans:-

Long-term loans given by the company to other entities or individuals that are expected to be repaid after more than one year.

6. Other Financial Assets:

Other long-term financial instruments not classified elsewhere, such as long-term deposits or receivables.

7. Non-current Tax Assets (net)

Future tax benefits arising from temporary differences between the accounting and tax values of assets and liabilities that are expected to be realized after more than one year.

Equity and liabilities:-

Represent the sources of funding for a company's assets and are divided into two main categories: equity and liabilities. Here's a detailed breakdown.

Equity

1. Equity Share Capital:-

The amount of money that Shareholders have invested in the company through the purchase of shares.

2. Other Equity:-

Includes retained earnings (profits that have been reinvested in the company rather than paid out as dividends) and other reserves such as revaluation reserves.

3. Total Equity

The sum of equity share capital and other equity representing the total owners' interest in the company.

Liabilities

non-current Liabilities:-

Long-term financial obligations that are not due within the next year.

1. Financial Liabilities :- Borrowing:-

Long-term debt such as loans and bonds that the company needs to repay after more than one year.

2 Employee Benefits obligation:
Long-term commitments to
employee like pensions and gratuity.

3 Deferred Tax liabilities (net)
Taxes due in the future due
to temporary differences between the accounting
and tax treatment of assets and
liabilities

4. Other non-current liabilities:

Other long-term obligations
not classified elsewhere such as deferred
revenue or long-term provisions

5 Total non-current liabilities:

The sum of all non-current
liabilities representing the total long-term
financial obligations

Current liabilities

Short-term financial obligations that
are due within the next year

1 Financial Liabilities (Borrowings):

Short-term loans or overdrafts
that need to be repaid within a year

2 Trade payables:

Amounts the company owes to suppliers and creditors for goods and services received

i) outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises:-

payables specifically owed to small and micro businesses

ii) outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.

Payables owed to larger businesses.

3 Other financial Liabilities:

Other short-term financial obligations such as interest payable dividends payable and other accrued expenses

4 Other current liabilities.

Other short-term obligations including deferred revenue, advances from customers and other short-term provisions

5 Employee Benefits obligation:-

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries and wages payable and other short-term employee benefits

6 Current Tax liabilities (net)

Taxes due within the next year after accounting for any tax advances or overpayments

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